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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
7 AT SEATTLE

8 ABRYEL WILDER,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *et*  
*al.*,

12 Defendants.  
13

Cause No. C21-0574RSL

ORDER REQUIRING A MORE  
DEFINITE STATEMENT

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15 On May 4, 2021, plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* was granted and her  
16 complaint and request for injunction was accepted for filing. The complaint identifies only Ms.  
17 Wilder as plaintiff and two defendants, the U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers and the "Office of  
18 Counsel." Dkt. # 8 at 1-2. An attachment to the form complaint identifies another 56 defendants  
19 (Chiae Wilder is included twice). Dkt. # 8-1. Plaintiff asserts claims under the Freedom of  
20 Information Act ("FOIA") and 18 U.S.C. § 241 (conspiracy against rights secured by the U.S.  
21 Constitution or laws). Dkt. # 8 at 3.  
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23 The factual bases for plaintiff's claims are not entirely clear, but it appears that plaintiff is  
24 in need of information from some subset of the individuals and entities listed in Attachment A  
25 for use in one or more court proceedings. Her efforts to obtain the information - potentially  
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DEFINITE STATEMENT - 1

1 through a FOIA request or a subpoena - have been thwarted, and her inability to present  
2 evidence has resulted in the loss of plaintiff's assets, home, and children, apparently at the hands  
3 of another subset of the individuals or entities listed in Attachment A. The Court does not doubt  
4 plaintiff's allegations that she and her 15-year-old "have been ordered out of community  
5 property home and granted no means to live" or that the loss of her assets and children has  
6 caused severe emotional distress. Dkt. # 8 at 5. Plaintiff's complaint does not, however, allege  
7 facts from which one could plausibly infer that any particular defendant acted wrongfully  
8 towards her. With regards to the Tacoma Police Department, for example, plaintiff states:  
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10       On [or] about as [recent] as 3/24/2021 (many prior incidents/dates) failed to obey  
11 subpoena, repeatedly denial. Failure to prosecute crimes involving plaintiff and  
12 children. Close to about 39 years listing Plaintiff's mother Lee Ann Longnecker  
13 aka Lee Ann Wilson aka Lee Ann Walker as victim. 5 U.S. Code section 552 et  
14 seq. (1966) The freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Section 241, Title 18 U.S.C.  
15 Conspiracy against rights.

16 Dkt. # 8-1 at 1. Plaintiff does not provide any specifics regarding the subpoena (date served,  
17 authorizing court, what was sought), nor does she explain how the Tacoma Police Department's  
18 failure to respond caused the losses of which she complains. The failure to prosecute allegation  
19 is entirely conclusory. With regards to the decades-old files identifying plaintiff's mother as a  
20 victim, there does not appear to be any connection between the characterization and plaintiff's  
21 losses.  
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23       The Court, having reviewed the record as a whole under the standards articulated in 28  
24 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2) and having construed the allegations of the complaint liberally (*see*  
25 *Bernhardt v. Los Angeles County*, 339 F.3d 920, 925 (9th Cir. 2003)), finds that plaintiff's  
26 complaint is deficient for the following reasons:  
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DEFINITE STATEMENT - 2

1 1. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires “a short and plain statement of the  
2 claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” A complaint will be dismissed unless it  
3 states a cognizable legal theory that is supported by sufficient facts to state a “plausible” ground  
4 for relief. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007); *Shroyer v. New Cingular*  
5 *Wireless Servs., Inc.*, 622 F.3d 1035, 1041 (9th Cir. 2010). All well-pleaded allegations are  
6 presumed to be true, with all reasonable inferences drawn in favor of the non-moving party. *In re*  
7 *Fitness Holdings Int’l, Inc.*, 714 F.3d 1141, 1144-45 (9th Cir. 2013). Although a complaint need  
8 not provide detailed factual allegations, it must give rise to something more than mere  
9 speculation that plaintiff has a right to relief. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555.  
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12 Approximately sixteen of the named defendants are identified only in lists, with no  
13 mention in the body of the complaint and no description in Attachment A. These defendants -  
14 and the Court - would have to guess what acts they are supposed to have committed. The  
15 majority of defendants fall into a category with the Tacoma Police Department: even if they have  
16 an idea of what they are supposed to have done, it is unclear how those acts relate to, much less  
17 establish, a FOIA or conspiracy claim. At a bare minimum, Rule 8(a) mandates that plaintiff  
18 “give the defendant fair notice of what the ... claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.”  
19 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (quoting *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 47 (1957)). The complaint  
20 fails to serve this vital purpose as to most of the named defendants.  
21

22 2. To the extent plaintiff is seeking review of the state court’s judgments and  
23 determinations in the underlying custody disputes, the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction  
24 under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine. *See Rooker v. Fidelity Trust Co.*, 263 U.S. 413 (1923), and  
25 *Dist. of Columbia Ct. of App. v. Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462 (1983). The doctrine arises from 28

1 U.S.C. § 1257 which grants jurisdiction to review a state court judgment in the United States  
2 Supreme Court and, by negative inference, prohibits lower federal courts from doing so.

3 *Kougasian v. TMSL, Inc.*, 359 F.3d 1136, 1139 (9th Cir. 2004).

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5 3. To the extent plaintiff is asserting claims against one or more prosecutors, they are  
6 immune from liability under both the common law and § 1983 for conduct occurring within the  
7 scope of their duties. *See Imbler v. Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409, 422-25 (1976).

8 A prosecutor is duty bound to exercise his best judgment both in deciding which  
9 suits to bring and in conducting them in court. The public trust of the prosecutor's  
10 office would suffer if he were constrained in making every decision by the  
11 consequences in terms of his own potential liability in a suit for damages. Such  
12 suits could be expected with some frequency, for a defendant often will transform  
13 his resentment at being prosecuted into the ascription of improper and malicious  
14 actions to the State's advocate. *Cf. Bradley v. Fisher*, 13 Wall., at 348, 20 L.Ed.  
15 646; *Pierson v. Ray*, 386 U.S., at 554, 87 S.Ct., at 1217. Further, if the prosecutor  
16 could be made to answer in court each time such a person charged him with  
wrongdoing, his energy and attention would be diverted from the pressing duty of  
enforcing the criminal law.

17 *Id.* at 424-25. Plaintiff's claims as they relate to the prosecutor's handling of King County  
18 Superior Court Case No. 18-3-73982-2 KNT are therefore barred.

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20 4. To the extent plaintiff is asserting claims against judicial officers, "[i]t has long been  
21 established that judges are absolutely immune from liability for acts 'done by them in the  
22 exercise of their judicial functions.'" *Miller v. Davis*, 521 F.3d 1142, 1145 (9th Cir. 2008)  
23 (quoting *Bradley v. Fisher*, 80 U.S. (13 Wall.) 335, 347 (1871)). Judicial immunity is "absolute"  
24 in that it protects the decision-maker from exposure to the litigation process in its entirety: the  
25 official is not only free from the risk of a damage award, but also free from suit. *Saucier v. Katz*,

1 533 U.S. 194, 201 (2001). “[V]arious forms of immunity, including . . . judicial, reflect a policy  
2 that the public is better served if certain public officials exercise their discretionary duties with  
3 independence and without fear of the burdens of a civil suit for damages.” *Schrob v. Catterson*,  
4 967 F.2d 929, 937 (3rd Cir. 1992). Immunity is particularly appropriate in situations, such as  
5 this, where procedural or substantive errors can be challenged through a motion for  
6 reconsideration and/or on appeal: resort to a separate § 1983 action is unnecessary. *Mitchell v.*  
7 *Forsyth*, 472 U.S. 511, 522-23 (1985) (“[T]he judicial process is largely self-correcting:  
8 procedural rules, appeals, and the possibility of collateral challenges obviate the need for  
9 damages actions to prevent unjust results.”). Thus, any claim against a judicial officer for his or  
10 her determinations and rulings is barred.  
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14 For all of the foregoing reasons, the Court declines to issue a summons in this matter.  
15 Plaintiff may have a viable claim against one or more of the named defendants, but she has not  
16 alleged sufficient facts to give rise to a plausible inference of liability. Plaintiff is hereby  
17 ORDERED to file on or before June 1, 2021, an amended complaint which clearly and concisely  
18 identifies the acts of which each named defendant is accused and provides sufficient facts to  
19 show that the defendant violated FOIA and/or participated in a conspiracy to violate plaintiff’s  
20 rights under the U.S. Constitution or laws. The key to filing an acceptable amended complaint  
21 will be providing enough facts about the conduct of each defendant that he, she, or it has  
22 sufficient notice to mount a defense and from which one could plausibly infer that plaintiff has a  
23 viable legal claim and a right to relief against that defendant. The amended complaint will  
24 replace the existing complaint in its entirety. Failure to timely file an amended complaint that  
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1 asserts a plausible claim for relief will result in dismissal of this action.

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3 The Clerk of Court is directed to place this Order Requiring More Definite Statement on  
4 the Court's calendar for consideration on Friday, June 4, 2021.  
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7 Dated this 5th day of May, 2021.

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9 Robert S. Lasnik  
10 United States District Judge  
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